No paper will be sent until the money is received

NAVY SUPPLIES_1850-'51.

NAVY SUPPLIES—1850-51.

Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, March 20, 1850. SEPARATE PROPOSALS, scaled and endorsed at this Bureau until 3 o'clock, p. m., on Monday, the 22d day of April next, for fornishing and delivering (on receiving five days' notice, except for Biscuit, for which five days' notice, except for Biscuit; Brooklyn, New York; and Gosport, Virginia; such quantities only of the following articles as may be required or ordered from the contractors by the Chief of this Burcau, or by the respective commanding officers of the said navy yards, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851, viz:

Flour, Biscuit, Whisky, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Rice, Butter, Molasses, Beans, Vinegar, Pickles, Raisins. Dried Apples, and Soap.

The Flour'shall be of the manufacture of wheat grown in the year 1849 or 1850, perfectly sweet, and in all respects of the best quality; and folly equal to the best description of Richmond flour, in all the qualities essential to its preservation in tropical climates; and shall be delivered in good, sound, bright barrels, with lining hoops at each head, and in good shipping order, free of all charge to the United States.

The Biscuit shall be made wholly from sweet superfine flour, of the manufacture of the year 1849 or 1850; and shall be fully equal in quality, and conform in size, to the samples which are deposited in the said Navy Yards: Shall be properly baked, thoroughly kiin-dried, well packed, and delivered free of charge to, the United States, in good, sound, well-dried, bright flour barrels, with the heads well secured; or in tight whisky or spirit cases, or barrels, at the option of the Bureau.

The Whisky shall be made, wholly from grain, of which at least two-third parts shall be recopere

The Tea shall be of good quality Young Hyson, equal to the samples at said Navy Yards.

The Coffee shall be equal to the best Cuba Coffee.
The Rice shall be of the very best quality, and, when required, shall be delivered in tierces or barrels, with lining hoops at each head, at the option of he Bureau.

reis, thin tening above a three trees.

The Butter shall be of first quality table butter, worked clear of all fluids, and be delivered in seasoned white-oak kegs, of about eighty pounds each. The Molasses shall be equal to the best quality New Orleans Molasses, and be delivered in good strong barrels, with white pine heads; which shall be thoroughly coopered and placed in the best shipping condition.

The Beans shall be sound and good, and shall be delivered in strong barrels, with the heads well secured.

delivered in strong barrels, with the heads well secured.

The Vinegar shall be of the first quality Cider Vinegar, and be delivered in good strong barrels; which shall be thoroughly coopered and placed in the best shipping condition.

The Pickles shall be put in kegs not exceeding fifteen gallons each; the kegs to be of seasoned white oak, or white ash; and shall be delivered in strong salt brine, or vinegar, at the option of the Bureau; the vegetable only to be paid for; the price to be the same, whether in brine or vinegar.

The Raisins shall be best quality bunch raisins; and shall be delivered in good, strong, substantial boxes, and hooped at each end.

The Dried Apples shall be of approved quality; and shall be delivered in tight whisky barrels or half barrels.

All the foregoing described articles shall be subject to such inspection as the Chief of this Bureau may direct, and be in all respects perfectly satisfactory to the inspecting officer, said officer to be appointed by the Navy Department. All inspections to be at the place of delivery. Riscuit may, however, be inspected at the place of manufacture, as to its quality, but will be subject to inspection as to

to its quality, but will be subject to inspection as to its condition at the place of delivery.

The prices of all the foregoing articles to be the same throughout the year, and bidders may offer for one or more articles.

The samples referred to in this advertisement are those selected for the ensuing fiscal year, and have no reference to such as have been previously exhibited.

The quantity of these articles which will be required cannot be precisely stated. They will probably be about—

200,000 lbs. per lb.
20,000 gals. per gal.
6,000 gals. per gal.
50,000 lbs. per lb.

The quantities of any or all may be increased or diminished, as the service may hereafter require. The contracts will therefore be made not for specific quantities, but for such quantities as the service may require to be delivered at those may yards

timore, Washington, Norfolk, Pensacola, and at this Bureau.

Every offer made must be accompanied (as directed in the act of Congress making appropriations for the naval service for 1846-47, approved 10th August, 1846) by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the hidder or hidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient succities, to furnish the supplies proposed. The Bureau will not be obligated to consider any proposal unless accompanied by the guarantee required by law; the competency of the guarantee to be certified by the Navy Agent, District Attorney, or some officer of the General Government known to the Bureau.

A record, or duplicate of the letter informing a bidder of the acceptance of his proposal, will be deemed a notification thereof, within the meaning of the act of 1846, and his bid will be made and accepted in conformity with this understanding.

Extract from the act of Congress, Approved August 10, 1846.

"See 6. And be it further enacted, That from and

"See 6. And be it further enacted, That from and after the passage of this act, every proposal for naval supplies invited by the Secretary of the Navy, under the provise to the general appropriation bill for the navy, approved March third, eighteen hun-

REPUBLIC.

DAILY.

Vol. I.

WASHINGTON: MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 1. 1850.

No. 247.

dred and forty-three, shall be accompanied by a written guaranty, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation in such time as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed.

SALE OF UNITED STATES LAND ABOVE

GEORGETOWN, D. C.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, MARCH 19, 1850. Spread of the proposed.

Permanent Fund by Act of Incorporation, \$200,000.

Office No. 38 Camp Street, between Gravier and Common streets.

This permanent fund to be invested as per charter for the benefit of the policy holders, in bonds and mortgages on unincumbered real estate valued at double the amount loaned thereon, and in stocks of the State, and of the United States government.

This company being organized not for the benefit of stockholders and capitalists, but solely for the protection of the policy holders and their families against want and poverty, is in its operations a great national benevolent institution, conducted upon the most secure and solid principles, and affording, for a small annual sum, paid during life, a large and handsome legacy to widows and children after death.

All policy holders, whether for life or for shorter terms, who continue the insurance till death, participate in the whole of the profits of the company, without any reservation.

Creditors can insure the lives of debtors, thus securing a prompt settlement in case of death. A married woman can effect insurance on the life of her husband, for the sole benefit and use of herself and children, free from the claims of creditors.

John Hagan

TRUSTERS.

John Hagan
Peter Conrey, jr.
Robert J. Ward
Isaac Johnson
Joseph Walker
Maunsel White
Peter Conrey, jr., President Board of Trus

Peter Conney, jr., President Board of Trustees.

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H. G. Heart, Actuary.
E. L. Goold, Attorney.

California Permits are issued to Life Insurance tembers at New York and London rates. Proceeding, table of rates, and all information as to Life assurance, and all papers necessary to effect Insurance, can be had at the office of the Company, or

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE, March 21, 1850.

On the petition of George S. Griggs, of Roxbion of a patent granted to said Griggs for the extension of a patent granted to said Griggs for an improvement in Railroad Frogs for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 31st day of July, 185t.

It is ordered, that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office, on the first Monday in June next, at 12 o'clock, m.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.

Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the Republic, intelligencer, and Union, Washington city, D. C.; Pennsylvania Inquirer, Philadelphia; Tribune, New York; Journal, Providence, R. I.; and Daily Bee, Boston; once a week for three successive weeks previous to the first Monday in June next.

P. S.—Editors of the above papers will please copy, and send their bills to the Patent Office, with a paper containing this notice. Mar. 22—law3w

W AREHOUSE, Nos. 29 and 31 Gold st.—Manuactory, corner of Broome and Sheriff sts.,
New York.
The subscribers offer for sale, of their ownman-

The contracts will therefore be made not for specific quantities, but for such quantities as the service may require to be delivered at those many yards respectively.

Contractors not residing at the places where deliveries are required must establish agencies at such places, that no delay may arise in furnishing what may be required; and when a contractor fails promptly to comply with a requisition, the Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing shall be authorized to direct purchases to be made to supply the deficiency, under the penalty to be expressed in the contract; the record of a requisition, or a duplicate copy thereof at the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, or at either of the navy yards afore aduplicate copy thereof at the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, or at either of the navy yards afore and clothing, or at either of the navy yards afore and clothing, or at either of the navy yards and the manufacture, there is no and clothing, or at either of the navy yards and the manufacture of the second of the aforesaid navy yards; and in case more than one article is contained in the offer, the Chief of the Bureau will have the right to accept one or more of the articles contained in such offer, and reject the remainder, and bidders whose proposals are accepted (and none others) will be forthwith notified, and as early as practicable a contract will be transmission of the mail.

Two or more approved suretice in a sum equal to the estimated amount of the respective contracts will be required, and ten per centum in addition, to secure its performance, and not in any ments on account thereof as collateral security, in addition, to secure its performance, and not in any ments on account thereof as collateral security, in addition, to secure its performance, and not in any individual to the estimated amount of the respective contracts will be required, and ten per centum in addition, to secure its performance, and not in any individual to the part of the performance, and not in any individual to the part The subscribers offer for sale, of their ownmanufacture, their improved patent Single and Double
Cylinder Printing Presses, for newspaper and book
work; Card Printing Machines, Proof Presses,
Hydraulic Presses, with urought iron CylindersGeered and other Standing Presses; also, Lithographic and Copperplate Presses, Binders' mate;
rials, &c. &e.; Chases, Cases, Galleys, Furniture,
Stands, Imposing Stones, &c. &c., constantly on
hand, and every article necessary for a complete
Printing Office, including Type and Ink, furnished
on the most favorable terms. Printers, publishers
and others, wishing to establish a Newspaper,
Book or Job Office, will be furnished with an estimate for the same, in detail, if desired. Machinery
made to order or drawings. Iron and Brass Castings to order. They also imanufacture superior
cast-steel mill, pit, cross-cut, circular and other
Saws, a supply of which they keep constantly on
hand.
N. B. Proprietors of newspapers who will insert

sible, all the tender offices of a parent.

TERMS.

Boarding, lodging, washing, mending, fuel, lights, and tuition in all the classes, English, Mathematical and Classical, Modern Languages, &c., \$250 a year, payable half-yearly in advance, one-half on the first of September, and one-half on the first of February.

Pupils may be entered at any time, and will be charged accordingly.

Vacation—the months of July and August.

Rt. Rev. Jas. H. Otev, D. D., President.

ANDREW J. POLK, esq., Ashwood, Maury co.
JAMES WALKER, esq., Columbia, do.

Rev. E. H. CRESSEY, Ashwood Rectory, do.
Jan. 2

NEW OFFICIAL NAVY REGISTER, for 1850. For sale by TAYLOR & MAURY, March 20 Booksellers, near 9th street.

Corner of Penn. Avenue and 14th street, WASHINGTON, D. C. HENRY A. WILLARD, Proprietor. WASHINGTON, D. C.

written guaranty, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation in such time as imay be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, with good and sufficient surveites, to furnish the supplies proposed.

"No proposal shall be considered unless accompanied by such guaranty. If, after the acceptance of a proposal shall be considered unless accompanied by such guaranty. If, after the acceptance of a proposal and a notification thereof to the bidder or bidders, he or they shall fail to enter into an obligation within the time prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, with good and sufficient surveites for furnishing the said supplies; then the Secretary of the Navy shall proceed to contract with some other person or persons for furnishing the supplies; and shall forthwith cause the difference between the amount contained in the proposal so guarantied and the amount for which he may have contracted for furnishing the said supplies for the whole period of the proposal to be charged up against said bidder or bidders, and his or their guarantor or guarantors; and the same may be immediately recovered by the United States, for the use of the Navy Department, in an action of debt against either or all of said persons."

MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LOUISIANA.

Business of the Company confined to Life Insurance only.

Permanent Fund by Act of Inserporation, 3200,000.

Office No. 38 Camp Street, between Gravier and Common streets.

This permanent fund to be invested as per charter for the benefit of the policy holders, in bonds and mortgages on unincumbered real estate valued at double the amount louned thereon, and in stocks of the State, and of the United States powers and the such some such as a continuous company, or which has been surveyed and laid off for the Cheenful of the policy holders, in bonds and mortgages on unincumbered real estate valued at Goule to the company bein

LAW SCHOOL OF HARVARD COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

THIS Institution affords a complete course of legal education for the Bur in any of the United States, excepting only matters of merely local law and practice; and also a systematic course of instruction in Commercial Law for those who propose to engage in Mercantile pursuits.

The Law Library, which is constantly increasing, contains now about 14,000 volumes. It includes a very complete collection of American and English Law, and the principal works of the Civil and other foreign Law. It is open to students, and warmed and lighted for their use during both terms and vacations.

warmed and lighted for their use during both terms and vacations.

The first term of each academical year begins in the last week of August, and the second Term in the last week of February; each term continues twenty weeks. Students are admitted at any period of a term or vacation. The fees are \$50 a Term, and \$25 for half a Term. For this sum students have the use of the Law Library and text books, and of the College Library, and may attend all the courses of public lectures delivered to the undergraduates of the University.

The instructors of the Law School are Hon. JOEL PARKER, LL. D., Royal Professor; Hon. FREDERICK H. ALLEN, University Professor, and Hon. LUTHER S. CUSHING, Lecturer upon Parliamentary Law, the Civil Law, and Criminal Law. Instruction is given by lectures, recitations, and examinations, and Moot Courts.

For farther information application may be made

National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society, 26 CORNHILL, LONDON, AND 71 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

CAPITAL, £500,000 sterling, or \$2,500,000.

Campowered by Act of Parliament, 2d Vic.—Royal Assent, 27th July, 1938. "A Savings' Bank for the Widow and the Orphan." T. Lamie Murray, George street, Hanover Square, Chairman of the Court of Directors, London.

UNITED STATES BOARD OF LOCAL DIRECTORS.
NEW YORK.—C. Edward Habicht, Chairman; John S. Palmer, James Boorman, George Barclay, Samuel S. Howland, Samuel M. Fox, William Van Hook, Aquila G. Stout, Fanning C. Tucker, Bache McEvers.

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J. LEANDER STARR, General Accountant for the United States and B. N. A. Colonies.
Pamphlets containing the rates of premium, prospectus, examples, names of Agents, medical examiners, &c., can be had free of charge on application at 71 Wall street, and of agents.

neers, &c., can be nad free of charge on appreciation at 71 Wall street, and of ag ints.

Part of the capital is permanently invested in the United States, in the names of three of the local directors, as trustees—available always to the assured in cases of disputed claims (should any such arise) are otherwise.

in cases of disputed claims (should any such arise) or otherwise.

Thirty days are allowed, after each payment of Premium becomes due, without forfeiture of policy. The United States Local Board meet every Wednesday, at their Office in Wall street, where all business connected with the Society's operations in America is transacted—affording thereby ever possible advantage of promptness and attention to parties in cases of leave to travel, loans, settlement,

Medical examiners attend daily, at 1 o'clock, p. m., at 71 Wall street, and at the Office of the different Local Boards and Agencies.

All communications to be addressed to J. LEANDER STARR, General Agent for the United States and for B. N. A. Colonies. June 28

CARD.

Wines and Liquors.

THE UNDERSIGNED would respectfully call attention to his stock of WINES AND LI
The facilities possessed by the facilities possessed by the control of the con

QUORS.

The facilities possessed by him for obtaining from abroad all Wines, &c., in their purity, his longer experience in the business, as conducted by him, and a more direct personal knawledge with the various wine-growing districts of Europe than is possessed by any other house in this city, afford assurance for the character and quality of all articles sold by him.

the character and quality of all articles sold by him.

The arrangements of his store and vaults are such as to make them, in fact, the substitute for the cellar of every consumer.

Persons wanting small assorted lots of choice Wines for special occasions, can be supplied, at the shortest notice, with W, nes decanted for immediate use, including Wines of France and Germany, not usually to be obtained here.

COUNTRY TRADE and HOTELS supplied at wholesale prices on most favorable terms.

CLUBS will find it much to their advantage to order from the subscriber.

FAMILIES can command the best of Table Wines at very low prices, as also the cheapest sorts of Wines and Liquors, FOR CULINARY PURPOSES.

Wines and Liquors, FOR COLLEGA Meanes, POSES.

MEMBERS OF LEGISLATIVE BODIES, Meanes, and others at a distance, can be supplied (and have them sent by "PACKAGE EXPRESS," FREE OF CHARGE,) with Wines, &c., for table, by the dozen, or in cases of ASSORTED SORTS, at the shortest notice, by addressing their orders through the Post Office, to JACOB SNIDER Jr.,

Importer and Dealer in Wines, &c., 76 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

63-SEGARS, of direct importation from Havana, of various sorts and brands, always on hand, from \$19 to \$40 per thousand, and sold by the single box cheaper than at any other store in the city.

Jan. 16—dtf

BILLIARD SALOON,

Athenreum Building, Pennsylvania Avenue,
near Four-and-a-half street.

THE SUBSCRIBER has recently refitted and repaired this commodious Saloon in the most
elegant manner, and respectfully invites the patronage of gentlemen who are fond of this amusement. No high ball, or other games except those
legitimately appertaining to billiards, will be allowed; so that gentlemen may at any time have a
quiet and pleasant game without fear of interruption by improper persons.

Gentlemen desirous of learning billiards will be
instructed free of charge. JOS. HARRISON,
Mar. 15—Jtawlm

Proprietor.

GREAT SALE.

BOOKS, drawings, paintings, engravings, and statuary, at auction, by order of the assignee and administrator of the late William A. Colman, long known as a collector and dealer in rare books and works of art, by Cooley & Keese—(John Keese, auctioneer;) at No. 304 Broadway, New York, commencing on Wednesday, 10th of April, and continued for seven days.

This extensive sale will include Mr. Colman's private library, and will comprise more than four thousand numbers, embracing a very large and rare collection of old classics, viz:

More than sixty numbers of Bibliography. Illustrated works, including many of the best, and of the finest proof plates.

The division of poetry and the fine arts is quite unique, and will make the entire sale of the last evening.

evening.

A subscriber's copy of Audubon on the birds of America—the plates of which are destroyed and the work out of print—valued at \$1,000.

One copy of Musée Roysle and Musée Francsis A fine folio copy of Hogarth.

Travels of Maximilian, illustrated with many colored drawings—valued at \$150.

Shakspeare illustrations—2 vols., 4to., comprising etchings and proofs, very scarce—valued at \$125.

ing etchings and proofs, very scarce—valued at \$125.

One copy Encyclopsedia Britannica—\$160.
Penny Cyclopsedia, carly London copy—27 vols.
Smith's Catalogue Raisonne—8 vols., royal 8vo.
Antiquities of Herculanæum—6 vols., folio.
A large and entirely unique scrap-book, mostly original American and English drawings.

ALSO,
The well-known set of six marble busts of the Napoleon family—valued at \$2,500.
And among the paintings, the Dying Gladiator—valued at \$3,000; the Roadside, by Agasse—\$1,000.

ALSO.

\$1,000. ALSO,

A fine collection of water-color and pencil drawings, by the celebrated artists, Helland, Leigh, Gunton, and others.

Terms: All purchases, to the amount of \$300 and over, 4 months' credit, approved notes, or 2½ per cent. discount for cash; smaller amounts, for cash on delivery.

ash on delivery.

The stock may be examined a few days previous of the sale.

OG-Orders or bids for any work will be carefully

ttended to, if sent to the auctioneer; or they may be executed by the nearest bookseller.

Bids received and catalogues may be examined the store of TAYLOR & MAURY,

March 9—d&cp2aw3w Penn. av., near 9th st.

-"Why will ye die?"

THE light of science is penetrating the mist which has so long shrouded the cause of Asiatic Cholera. Eminent physicians and naturalists in Europe, and in this country, have ascertained beyond doubt the presence of vast numbers of animal-culæ in the atmosphere of places infected by this as well as other diseases. The "myriad races" of these insects, in their various kinds, are therefore believed to be the medium by which epidemical and contagious diseases are spread. A similar opinion was advanced by the French Medical school, and different persons, in 1832; although the admirable scientific plans for investigation, above noticed, were not their attained, nor published carly enough in the past season to be of general advantage. It is well known that an eminent physician of France ascertained, by an experiment

Law, the Civil Law, and Criminal Law. Instruction is given by lectures, recitations, and examinations, and Moot Courts.

For farther information application may be made to either of the Instructors.

JARED SPARKS, President.

Cameridge, Feb. 11, 1850.

Feb. 26—Ist&15themly

LIFE ASSURANCE.

National Loan Fund Lafe Assurance Society, 26 CORNHILL, LONDON, AND 71 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Capital, £500,000 sterling, or \$2,500,000.

(Empowered by Act of Parliament), 2d Victory, George Street, Hanover Square, Chairman of the Court of Directors, London.

United States Society, Samuel S. Howland, Samuel M. Fox, William Van Hook, Aquila G. Stout, Fanning C. Tucker, Bache McEvers.

Philadelphia.—Clement C. Biddle, George R. Graham, W. Peter, (H. B. M. Consul,) Louis A. Godey, William Jones.

view of washington city and georgetown.

We are indebted to the publisher, Mr. Casimir Bohn, of this city, for a spleudid lithographic view of the city of Washington and Georgetown, and the adjacent country, including, upon the margin, particular representations of the important public buildings, and other objects of interest in the city and vicinity. The view seems to have been taken from the terrace at the Capitol, and embraces the whole range of Pennsylvania avenue, and the remaining portion of the city westward from that point. It is very correct and very faithfully executed. It is altogether superior to any view of Washington and its vicinity which we have ever seen. It forms a beautiful and pleasing picture, and will be deemed a very desirable ornament for the parlor. It is a work involving great labor on the part of the artist, and considerable expense on that of the publisher, which we trust may be amply remunerated by a liberal and generous patronage on the part of the public. It may be had of Mr. Bohn, the publisher, at his stand at the Capitol, and probably at the stores of the booksellers in this city.—Union.

E. OWEN & SON, MERCHANT TAILORS, Pennsylvania avenue, between 14th and 15th streets WASHINGTON, D. C.

M ELVILLE'S "WHITE JACKET," or,
World in a Man-of-war; 1 vol.
Chalmers' Lectures and Addresses—vol. 9 of his
works.
Latter-day Pamphlets, edited by Carlyle, part let.
Dyer's Life of John Calvin.
For sale by
TAYLOR & MAURY,
March 25
Booksellers, near 9th st.

NEW STYLE MOTTO WAFERS. PRANSPARENT and Illuminated Motto and Device Wafers.

A new suppy this day received, and for sale by TAYLOR & MAURY,

Booksellers and Stationers, near 9th street

THE REPUBLIC. REPORT

WARDEN OF THE PENITENTIARY. To the Board of Inspectors
of the Penitentiary for the District of Columbi

of the Penitentiary for the District of Columbia:

Gentlemen: In accordance with custom, I have the pleasure of submitting, for your consideration, my first seport upon the condition of this prison.

The President of the United States having appointed me its Warden, on the fifth of April, 1849, I did not enter upon the discharge of my duties until the fourteenth of the same month. These I soon discovered to be both onerous and perplexing, and of that nature not to admit of a moment's relaxation from that close attention so necessary in maturing and managing the best plans for promoting the interests of the continuous thus devolving upon me may be mentioned the purchase of provisions and clothing for the prisoners; of materials for the manufacture of boots, shoes, brooms, blacksmith's, carpenter's and cabinet-maker's work; the collection of accounts, and the disbursement of all money received for the use of the place; the maintenance of an effective but judicious system of discipline among the subordinate officers, as well as among the prisoners: these, and many others, not necessary to give in detail, require a never-ceasing vigilance upon the Warden's part, so that nothing may arise to mar the harmony or obstruct the regular routine of governing the institution in the manner contem-

in detail, require a never-ceasing vigilance upon the Warden's part, so that nothing may arise to mar the harmony or obstruct the regular routine of governing the institution in the manner contemplated at the time of its erection.

Nor is that of disposing of the articles manufactured here to safe dealers, at fair profits, less responsible than those enumerated above; for, if carelessness or a want of a proper knowledge of the business qualifications and pecuniary resources of those who may be credited with the government property prevail, losses will inevitably follow, which experience has proved, long since, to lie beyond the reach of recovery.

Upon an examination of the books, soon after taking charge of the prison, I found that a loss of \$3,590 68 had been sustained by it within a very short period; viz: \$2,555 61 on open accounts, and \$1,035 07 on notes not properly secured. This loss, as will be seen, was caused in a great measure by permitting a vicious system of small accounts to encumber the books. When this accumulation of small debts, which was allowed to stand for one, two, and frequently three years without collection, was wanted for public use, the persons owing the institution had either become insolvent or had left the city; or, what was worse, were frequently unknown to the Warden who had just superseded his predecessor, and of course could not be found, Many accounts of this character have been left with me by my predecessor, Mr. Sengstack, for collection, in the same way as they had been left with him by Mr. Coltman, the Warden before him, which I fear can never be reclaimed.

This loose method of doing business I have so

claimed.

This loose method of doing business I have a

This loose method of doing business I have so thanged as to reduce its operations within very narrow limits, and upon a basis of perfect security, by requiring cash payments for all emall purchases of goods upon their delivery, and notes at short dates, well endorsed, when I have reason for believing that the drawer is not sufficiently responsible himself for larger sums. Since the adoption of this plan I have the gratification of saying that net a dollar's worth of the property belonging to the place has been sold upon a credit which is not believed to be available at maturity.

The earnings of the prisoners is a subject which also engaged my earliest attention. A very erroneous opinion of the value and amount of the convicts' labor obtains in respectable quarters, so as to lead to the belief that as much might be earned by them, in a given time, as is carned by a like number, in the same period, of the general run of mechanics at large in society. This impression is altogether fallacious; for, while the latter are masters of their respective trades, and have the wants and necessities of a family to supply, as an incentive to labor, the prisoners feel themselves under no physical or moral obligation for making any such exertions, knowing well that the government which punishes them for their crimes against society is bound to supply them with all their wants, whether they work or not. Besides this, seven-eighths of those sent here have to be taught the rudiments of whatever kind of work they may be put at on entering it for the first time; and it is only at or near the expiration of their respective troms of confinement that they are profitable to the establishment.

If their labor could be so regulated as to allow

the between management and processions by the design of the time and the confidence of the second of the time and the confidence of the c

the action of the advantage gained under the head.

Taking into account the net swaliable capital of the institution on the lath of April, 1898, a state from the office of the institution on the lath of April, 1898, a state from the office of the institution on the lath of April, 1898, a state from the office of the institution on the lath of April, 1898, a state from the office of the institution of the lath of April, 1898, a state from the office of the institution of the lath of April, 1898, a state from the office of keeping the former number of guardating that the assets were but \$5,895 34, while the debts the continue of the street of the street

promoting that object. For instance, instead of compelling the warden to go, with the boots and shoes made here, into competition with the private industrial pursuits of the clizens of this District and adjacent towns and villages, it could have them made to order for the navy as good and as cheap as at any manufactory either north or south of Washington, and thus afford it a constant and safe customer at all times, without incurring any of the risks and losses to which it is unavoidably exposed under the present method of doing business.

But it may be said that those articles can be had cheaper at the north than here. This I deny. But, admitting such to be so, still the advantage of getting this establishment to do the work for the navy would be on the side of the government, for, whether the profits be greater or less upon any given quantity of the work done for that branch of the service, it would be but a Government transaction in citheth way if the public purse to the other; and that which would be of advantage to this place in the way of an excess of profits, over what might be paid to private citizens upon contracts for shoes, would be an advantage to the Government in the end, because the amount thus gained in profits would go to its credit in the accounts of the penitentiary with the treasury.

Nor would the act of Congress requiring that proposals for contracts of this kind be first published, and then given to the lowest bidder, apply to this case at all, according to my opinion, any more than it does to the mode of purchasing or manufacturing articles for public use at our arsenals and navyyards. It is only where the Government has to contract with private citizens, for such articles as it cannot or does not make at its own establishments, that the law above referred to has any force.

The reasons assigned in favor of cash payments for the raw materials for the manufacture of boots, shoes, &c., will apply to the purchases of provisions also.

In the distribution of rations to the prisoners a great

shoes, &c., will apply to the purchases of provisions also.

In the distribution of rations to the prisoners a great saving can be made, if care and economy be used. All beyond what is necessary for their legitimate wants is waste; and although specific quantities of food have been given heretofore to each prisoner as a ration, I soon found that the aggregate number of those was more than what all could consume at a meal, and I therefore brought the quantity down to the necessary standard for each, so that little, if any, waste of provisions is now seen. The result of this essential course of economy has been a saving in the ordinary annual expenditure for provisions of \$392 48, or about 25 per cent. less than what it was the year previous; the sum expended in 1845 for this purpose being \$1,501 20, with an average of 41½ prisoners, while in 1849 it was only \$1,108 72, with an average of 43 prisoners.

Next to the physical are the moral comforts of the prisoners. Although you are fully empowered by law to provide for them "religious worship," and "religious and moral instruction," I have felt it to be no less a part of my duty to do the same to the extent of my power, and I accordingly gave directions to the officers in attendance on them at meal time, at the commencement of my administration as Warden, to read for them, during those periods, lessons of a moral character, entirely free from sectarian or doctrinal tendencies of every sort.

I am happy in having to inform you that this "experiment," in addition to the weekly services of the chaplain, has had the best effects upon their general conduct; one of the most gratifying features of which is, that insubordination to my assistants and guards, want of due attention at work, quarreling with each other as opportunity might offer for so doing—in fact all those causes that usually lead to punishments—are seldom or never seen to occur here, as the blank pages of the record-book of punishments for the last six months will show. There are, however, as there always

kindness or indulgence on the Warden's part can change.

In addition to the lesson of good advice thus afforded the prisoners daily, and the extension to them of every indulgence consistent with our rules of discipline, I have impressed them with a conviction of the certainty of punishment whenever they may deserve it.

Nor can I disguise the fact, if I would, from the friends of humanity, that among the primary causes of acts deserving of punishments in prisons, so far as my knowledge extends, are the ill-nature and domineering spirit but too often manifested by those clothed with a "little brief authority" over prisoners. This conduct is productive of the worst

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Advertisements will be inserted in THE REPUBLIC the usual rates of the other papers published in

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purchase goods from us the business of sending for them at their pleasure.

Considerable attention has been given to the personal cleanliness of the prisoners, as well as to the prison itself, in all its parts. This will account, in a great measure, under a benign Providence, for that exemption from sickness of a serious character which all of us have enjoyed even during the prevalence of the cholera last fall, and from those complaints so common at that season of the year in this climate.

alence of the cholera last fall, and from those complaints so common at that season of the year in this climate.

The attending physician's report upon this subject will, I have no doubt, confirm what I say.

It will be seen from the financial summary in the clerk's report, marked No. 4, that the entire expense of maintaining and subsisting the prisoners during the past year, with an average of forty-three, was but \$10,631 61, being an excess over the income of \$8,858 97. This excess is therefore \$3,287 85 less than the excess over income in 1848, oners, and which must be considered as time sums saved to the Government during the past year.

Could the means of the prison for subsisting and maintaining itself from its own resources be increased by the transfers to it of all the United States prisoners now confined in States' penitentiaries, I am of the opinion that there would be little or no necessity of calling upon Congress annually for appropriations for the support of this one.

It is somewhat curious, too, that the policy of the government, paying two dollars a week for the subsisting and safe-keeping of each of those prisoners in State institutions, should have been persevered in so long, whilst it was clear to any one who might have taken the trouble to investigate the subject properly, that they could be subsisted and safely kept here for more than one-third less than what the government has been paying for them at those places.

Besides this, the act of Congress approved March

places.

Besides this, the act of Congress approved March
3, 1829, gives those prisoners "exclusively" to this
penitentiary. The first section of that act is as follows, viz:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the penitentiary erected in the city of Washington, in pursuance of 'An act to provide for erecting a penitentiary in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes,' passed twentieth May, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, shall be designated and known as the penitentiary for the District of Columbia, and shall be exclusively appropriated to the confining such persons as may be punishable with imprisonment and labor, under the laws of the United States or of the District of Columbia.

the laws of the United States or of the District of Columbia.

It appears, then, from this fact, that this penitentiary was built and "exclusively appropriated to the confining such persons as may be punishable with imprisonment and labor under the laws of the United States, or of the District of Columbia."

Why this law has been so long allowed to remain a dead letter upon the statute book, as far as all the States are concerned, except in the western district of Virginia, it is not for me to say. I hope, however, that the proper department, having cognizance of the matter, will give it its earliest attention, and restore to this prison all those advantages contemplated by the foregoing act of Congress.

tion, and restore to this prison all those advantages contemplated by the foregoing act of Congress.

Not having at this time sufficient data upon which to base a correct statement of the actual loss and expense to Government of keeping this class of prisoners in other and distant penitentiaries from this, I will merely submit, for the present, the following synopsis of a statement of the number of United States convicts confined in the eastern district penitentiary of Pennsylvania from January 1, 1829, to January 1, 1850. By this exhibit we may approximate the truth, and arrive at as near an estimate of the cost or expense of subsisting and safe-keeping all of this class of prisoners throughout the Union, as is necessary for our elucidation of the question.

Year.	Received during year.	Whole num- ber in pri- son during year.	Cost.
1830	. 1	1	86
1831		1	104
1832	0	1	140
1833	0	1	104
1834	6	7	36
1835	. 2	9	798
1836	2	10	731
1837	0	8	839
1838	. 1	9	837
1839	. 0	7	66
1840	. 0	6	571
1841	. 1	6	435
1842	. 5	7	30
1843	. 2	3	150
1844	. 0	2	152
1845	. 6	6	365
1846		9 .	705
1847	. 1	9,	680
1848	. 0	5	. 250
1849	. 1	3	145